Of a SUIT or OVERCOAT costing \$15 or over, given an elegant

NICKEL-PLATED SAFE

containing four velvet-lined drawers, Yale lock, and weighing Eight AND ONE-HALF POUNDS.

It's a gift you would hardly part Here is with for a \$10 bill. They are going off rapidly; in fact, they take like wildfire.

5 and 7 West Washington St.

TRAVELERS' INDEX.

THE COAST PACIFIC PARADISE. No other lines of railroad have made so many on earth are people carried such vast distances, through such varied, beautiful and wonderful scenery, through such a revelation of progress and prosperity and for such cheap fares as in this great westward country. Take, for instance, Los Angeles, Cal., and return, via Salt Lake, San Francisco, etc. It is 6,000 miles from Indianapolis, yet the rate is one cent and two-thirds of a cent per mile, and by adding 772 miles, at the same rate per mile, you get Portland, Ore., and Tacoma, W. T., Yellowstone Park, Mon-tans, the Golden Wheat Belt, St. Paul and Minneapolis. In addition to the low rates offered, these transcontinal lines have provided comforts for passengers on such a scale as will enable the poorest and the richest passenger to be comfortable on these long journeys. Puliman cars are run. Everyone knows that all luxuries you want to pay for are obtainable on the Pullman. Then there are the FURNISHED FAMILY SLEEPERS,

Cleanly and comfortable, in charge of a porter and under rules that make them good enough for anyone. The cost in these cars is 50 cents per night, or \$2.50 from the Missouri river to Los Angeles or San Francisco. In THE FREE FAMILY SLEEPERS no charge is made for berths; passengers furnish their own bedding. When we think how cheaply and how comfortably the trip to the Pacific coast can be made it becomes a wonder why everyone does not see the wonderful country en route and the Pacific coast par-Come to us; get full particulars and tickets at low-

TIME CARD.

CINCINNATI DIVISION. Depart........... 3:55am 10:50am 3:50pm 6:26pm Arrive............ 10:40am 11:45am 4:55pm 10:50pm CINCINNATI DIVISION-SUNDAY TRAINS.

CHICAGO DIVISION. For tickets, eleeping-car accommodations and all in-formation call at Union Depot or Model Ticket Office, corner Washington and Meridian streets. J. H. MARTIN, Dist. Pass. Agt.

COLLAPSE OF A BUILDING.

One Man Killed, Another Badly Injured, and Serious Pecuniary Loss Inflicted.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal. BUFFALO, N. Y., Dec. 6 .- A loud crash, followed by a thundering walls, alarmed the citizens living in the vicinity of Niagara and Maryland streets, at 3 P. M. to-day. People rushed to the scene and were horrified to see the terrified workmen of Diehl's malt-house rushing from the huge brick building on the corner. The brick walls had failen in, and it was hard to tell how many people were buried. The falling of the walls was accompanied by the breaking lown of six large iron malting tanks. In four of the tanks were thousands of bushels of barley soaking for malting. The grain and water began to pour out in rivers, and in an incredibly short space of time Niagara street for some distance was of a dirty yellowish color. The frightened workmen endeavored to | mile away. The next morning Bauereisen said find out who were missing. Fortunately, the number was small. Flod Meyer, a malster, and | blown off the leading truck wheel." Stephen Anse were all that were found to be missing. After several minutes had been spent in digging out the debris, Anse craw od out of the ruins, covered with malt, plaster and dirt. A few minutes later he told a reporter he was skimming a vat on the sixth floor when he suddenly heard a terrible crash. The tank which he was skimming began to fall downward, and he held on for dear life. He want down until he lost his senses. The first thing he knew was when he was pulled out. A search was made for Mayer, who was working on the same floor, but in spite of the work done by the fire department in removing tons of malt and debris, he could not be found. He must have gone to the bottom of the building. There were 1,300,000 bushels of malt on the top floor alone. To-day was the first the malting operations were start-ed, and the conveying of large quantities of water to the upper floors probably caused the collapse. No estimate of the loss can be made at present, but it will be large. The building was in an unsafe condition.

JAMES RUSSELL LOWELL.

He Tells How England Regarded the Presidential Campaign and Retaliation.

NEW YORK, Dec. 6.-Hon. James Russell Lowell was interviewed in Boston to-day by a correspondent of the Commercial Advertiser of this city, who says: "When questioned as to what the real feeling of the English government and people was during the progress of our presidential campaign, Mr. Lowell said that upon the occasion of a former sojourn on the other side he had gained the impression that English manufacturers were disposed to look with disfavor upon the idea of the adoption of a tariff reform or free-trade policy by the United States government. The confident assertion that the contrary was true, which had been so persistently made by pretectionist organs in this country, had led him to pursue his inquiries further this summer, and the result had been such as to confirm his original impressions. He thought that the English manufacturers felt that our manufacturers would be able to compete with them much more successfully if such a policy were adopted. Asked as to how President Cleveland's retaliation message was regarded in London, he said it was not understood there. He thought the newspapers and people there failed to have an intelligent understanding of our politics. It was about on a par with our people here, thinking that Englishmen always dropped their h's. He failed to see what other course the President could have taken, as the opposition had left him no alternative."

American Kennel Club.

NEW YORK, Dec. 6 .- Delegates from the varlous clubs comprising the American Kennel Club met to-day and suspended A. J. Campbell for one year and directed him to return the prize won by his dog at the last Westminster bench show. It was claimed he substituted another dog for the one he first entered. The American Gordon Setter Club had asked that the term, "American Gordon setter," be defined. Several gentlemen stated that no full-blooded Gordon setter existed. It was decided that all black-and-tan setters, born before January, 1889, and registered on the stud book, which sontained in excess of 62 per cent. of black-andtan setter blood, shall be known as American Gordon setters.

Ir is well to remember that the oldest cases of rhoumatism and neurzigia have been speedily cured by Salvation Oil. Price 25 cents.

WHEN INDICATIONS. FRIDAY-Fair weather: warmer.

The perfection of harmony in Overcoats we produce justifies the use of an artistic term in describing them.

Hear us strike a note: Attention! hem! hem! -ready, -sing:

A dark brown mixed diagonal worsted, single \$6 That was a six-dollar note, so to speak.

A light brown mixed cheviot, serge lined, \$6.50

We could run the whole range of this symphony in Overcoats clear up to the high notes -\$50 notes-but we just invite you to come in and join the chorus and sing for yourself. You will sing for joy in getting so excellent and so stylish a coat so cheap.

HAVE YOU A COACHMAN?

If you employ such a luxury come and examine our

Coachman's Cape and Gloves. It will protect the dear creature from the cold winds.

BAMBERGER

HATTER AND FURRIER. 16 East Washington Street.

THE BURLINGTON DYNAMITERS.

The Trial of Bauereisen at Aurora, Ill .- The Testimony of One of the Informers.

GENEVA, Ill., Dec. 6.-In the trial of John H. Bauereisen, chief of the alleged Burlington dynamite conspirators, the jury panel was completed to-day. John Alexander Bowles, who, it is said, was a conspirator and one of the "squealers," was put on the stand as the first and most important witness. Bowles testified that he went to work as an engineer for the Burlington, March 22, 1888, and was persuaded to quit by his brother, April 4. He joined the Brotherhood and was employed by Bauereisen to buy dynamite and place it on the tracks, and also to buy vitriol and ammonia to put in the water tanks and dose the engines. The witness went on to tell two weeks after his initiation as Brotherhood man, he met Bauereisen at Aurora and how the latter told him that dynamite could now be used with good effect, giving him \$7.50 to buy the stuff. Bowles said he could not

purchase it in Chica, in small quantities, but succeeded in doing so at Noblesville, Ind. where he obtained three sticks. Returning to Chicago, he met Bauereisen, Hoge, Kelly, and the other leading strikers at the grievance committee rooms at the Grand Pacific. Bauereisen, said the witness, gave him \$10 and told him to go to Galesburg with the "goods." Bowles then related how cordially he was received by George A. Clark, there, to whom Bauereisen had written a letter explaining the plot. They drove to the Burlington tracks, but were afraid to use the explosive. He and Clark buried the dynamite near the water-works, and Bowles returned to Aurora to have another talk with Bauereisen. Bauereisen furnished more money and a trip was taken by the witnes to Noblesville and Westfield, Ind., where more dynamite, besides fulminating caps and fuse, was purchased. "May 16," continued Bowles, "Bauereisen gave me two silver dollars to hire a rig and visit the 'Q' tracks. I took Alex. Smith with me, and drove to the railroad crossing near the fair grounds, where I placed a stick of dynamite with a fulminating cap on the track. We drove back to Aurora, and heard the explosion a

it was a good job, and that the flange bad been

The witness next described how he and Bauereisen and Smith experimented with a slow fuse in the consultation room of the division hall at Aurora. After these experiments Bauereisen wanted Smith and Bowles to put dynamite under a "scab" boarding-house, known as the "Council House," and blow it to atoms. They refused, saying it would be murder. Taking a third trip to Noblesville, he bought more dynamite, which he took to Clark at Galesburg. Making another trip to Indiana, he told how Bauereisen sent him a check for \$15 and a letter, which he had destroyed, but the contents of which were to the effect to "Hurry up and get to Creston, Ia; take plenty of goods with you; I have written Broderick to meet you; if you come this way (Aurora), J. J. Kelly and I would like to buy some goods from you. Another letter, giving advice to Bowles concerning Pinkerton detectives, who, it was supposed, were shadowing him, was introduced. In it the advice was to shoot the sleuth hounds. After detailing the arrest of Broderick and him-

A MISSING CLERGYMAN.

Judge Wilson adjourned court for the day.

self, and before the witness had concluded,

Rev. Wm. L. Parker, of Oswego, N. Y., Disappears Under Strange Circumstances.

NEW YORK, Dec. 6.-The World's Oswego, N. Y., special says: The Rev. Wm. L. Parker, rector of Christ Church, the most wealthy and aristocratic of the Episcopal denominations in the city, has disappeared under strange circumstances. He was last seen by his friends last Friday morning, St. Andrew's day, when he had services in his church. After services Mr. Parter walked a short distance with a lady of the congregation, and when he bade her goodbye he started toward the business part of the city. Since that time diligent search has failed to throw any light on his whereabouts.

The missing man is about forty years old, and has been rector of Christ Church for four years. He was unmarried, and with his widowed mother and only brother, lived in the pleasant parsonage connected with the church. Lately there have been reports that he was embarrassed financially. His salary was \$2,000, and his expenses being large, it is said that he was forced to borrow from his friends. It is known that for some time he has been annoved by creditors. These annoyances, together with a report that charges had been preferred against him to the Bishop, are supposed to have so preyed upon his mind that he wandered away while temporarily insane and committed suicide. It is known that he suffered a sunstroke a few years ago, from which he never fully recovered. Mr. Parker came from Boston, and has relatives in that city and in Washington. He is the clergyman who officiated at the wedding of the late Lieut. John Danenhower, one of the survivors of the Jeannette, and he also read the service at his funeral in this city. Oswego, N. Y. Dec. 6.-It is known almost to a certainty that Rev. W. L. Parker, rector of Christ Episcopal Church in this city, who disap-

by boys. THERE is more experience, time and brainwork represented in the preparation of Hood's Sarsaparilla than in any other medicine. It is this which makes Hood's Sarsaparilla peculiar in its curative power, and in the remarkable cures it effects. Give it a trial.

peared on Friday last, committed suicide. He

day of his disappearance, and a hat that has

been identified by his family as belonging to

him, was picked up in the river the same day

FIGHTING THE TARIFF BILL

High Democratic Authority Outlines the Proposed Policy of House Democrats.

The Majority of the Ways and Means Committee Considering the Propriety of Refusing to Go Into Conference on the Bill.

The Democrats Still Hope to Organize the Lower House of the Next Congress.

Delegate Gifford, of Dakota, Thinks Republicans Are Mistaken in Opposing Springer's Territorial Statehood Measure.

THE SENATE TARIFF BILL.

Alleged Plan by Which the House Democrats Hope to Compass Its Defeat.

Special to the Indianapolis Journa. WASHINGTON, Dec. 6 .- It was stated to-day, upon the highest Democratic authority in the House, that the majority members of the committee on ways and means were very seriously considering the question of refusing to go into conference on the Senate tariff bill when it shall be transmitted to the House. This member said that the Senate bill could in no way be considered as an amendment to the House bill; that the proposed changes in the bill to be returned by the Senate were so radical and so contrary to the spirit of the House bill that the House, in justice to itself, would be compelled to discuss it very seriously in committee. It is expected that the proposition to refer the bill to the committee on ways and means, instead of agreeing to a conference, will be vigorously opposed by the Republicans, aided by some of the protection Democracy, but that the committee hopes to whip the party into line. The real cause of this almost unprecedented course of action is believed to be a fear that enough Democrats will vote with the Republicans for the bill to pass it if it is allowed to come to a vote. Once in committee the bill will be

The passage of the bill in the Senate may be delayed on account of the opposition of some Republican Senators to some of its features. Senator Plumb attacked the iron clause to-day. and it is known that he will oppose the clause reducing the sugar duty, but will desire to reduce the duty on lumber. He holds that Kansas will yet be a great sugar-producing State, because he believes the problem of making sugar from sorghum will be fully solved in a very short time, and he wants the duty on lumber reduced or abolished because there is no chance for Kansas to become a timber-producing State. He will make a strong fight, and perhaps succeed in amending the sections relating to the articles mentioned, on account of the small Republican majority in the Senate.

THE NEXT HOUSE.

The Democrats Think They Still Have a Chance to Secure the Organization. Special to the Indianapolis Journal

WASHINGTON, Dec. 6 .- Success in stealing two congressional seats in West Virginia has induced Democrats to try once more to secure control of the House in the Fifty-first Congress. Some of the experts at figures among the lead ers here have fixed the Republican majority as just one, and if one more seat can be stolen the majority would, of course, be transferred to the Democratic column. They see no more opportunities in the Southern States, and have therefore turned their attention to New York. The Fifteenth district is the point of attack. Here Moses D. Stivers was elected, and received a certificate of election; the ballots are destroyed, and yet there is talk of a recount. Just how Stivers can be counted out is a difficult question to answer, but Democratic officials of the House are jubilant over the prospect and are talking loudly about a Democratic organization. Speaker Carlisle is said to be one of those "who do not concede that the Republicans have a majority." But the Republicans have a majority, all the same, although it may be very small.

ADMISSION OF TERRITORIES.

Delegate Gifford Thinks Republicans Should Not Antagonize Mr. Springer. Special to the Indianapolis Journal

WASHINGTON, Dec. 6 .- "It seems to me that the two or three Republicans in the House who are, without any authority, offering objections to all of Mr. Springer's propositions to consider his omnibus Territorial-statehood bill, are making a serious error," said Delegate Gifford, this afternoon. "If the bill could only be got up," he continued, "I am quite sure that Dakota would be divided, and at least the Southern half admitted to statehood, while Montana and Washington Territories would become States. This is nearly all the Republicans ask. The Democratic side of the House is ready to go to pieces on this subject, and none of its leaders can control it. Besides, it is better that they should get simply a division of Dakots, or division and admission of half of it to statehood at this session, than nothing. We have a Republican Senate as a breakwater. I think there will be some new States, however, at this session, and I am confident that there will be an extra session of the Fifty-first Congress, for there is very little, if any, probability of a tariff bill passing this Congress, and of course an extra session means at least four new States, all

Action of the Dakota Statehood Convention. Sr. Louis, Dec. 6.-A dispatch from James town, Dakota, says: At the statehood conven tion, last evening, the following resolutions were

unanimously adopted: First -That we favor the division of Dakota Territory on the Forty-seventh standard parallel and the immediate admission of the northern portion in

the Union of the States. Second-That we are emphatically in favor of the name of North Dakota for the proposed new State. Third-That the Fiftieth Congress should provide for

the admission of North Dakota. Fourth-That in case the Fiftieth Congress fails to provide for the admission of North Dakota as a State, we earnestly request the President-elect to call a special session of the Fifty-first Congress for that pur-

Fifth-That the Eighteenth Legislative Assembly of Dakota Territory is urged to provide, at the earliest practicable moment after meeting, in January, 1889, for a constitutional convention for North Dakota. Sixth-That South Dakota, Montana and Washington are respectfully invited to co-operate with North Dakota in this movement for admission.

Letters indorsing the movement and expressing sympathy and advice were read to the convention from Governor Church, Delegate Gifford, Delegate-elect Matthews, Representativeselect Dunnell, Sneider and Comstock, of Minnesots, and other prominent people. Before final adjournment, committees were appointed to memorialize Congress and the President-elect for an extra session, to prepare a bill for a constitutional convention to be submitted to the Territorial Legislature, and a committee to arrange for an interterritorial cenvention, which will probably be called for Helena, M. T., some time in the near future.

EMPLOYMENT BUREAUS.

Senator Blair's Plan for Obtaining Information Relating to Labor Interests.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 6 .- Senator Blair introduced a bill, to-day, providing that there shall be established by the President, on recommendation of the Commissioner of Labor, throughout was seen on the sea wall near the river on the | the United States, in geographical sections which shall include a population of not less than 100,000 nor more than 2,000,000, bureaus of information relating to employment, occupation, wants, means of livelihood and homes. Each bureau is to consist of a chief and the clerical force found necessary to carry out the purposes of the bill. It is made the duty of the bureau to gather, by every available means, the most complete and reliable information relative | Treasury Department, tendered his resignation | known as hardening of the liver.

to the people, the wares, the homes, the opportunities for employment, the quality of lands, the climatic and so-ctologic condition, the transportation facilities, and, in general, everthing relating to, or that may be of interest to working people. Provision is made for the publication, at least once a month, of an abstract, giving the information collected, and for the giving, free of charge, of any information specifically asked for by any citizen of the United States. It is also made the duty of chiefs of bureaus to make known throughout their districts instances of extreme poverty, hardships and distress, without need-less exposure of names of parties, and also to report the same to the Commissioner of Labor, who shall report such information briefly to Congress, with a recommendation of such means of relief as may seem to him to be wise and necessary. It is made the duty of bureaus of informations to make special inquiry in relation to the condition, wants and necessities of women and children, and to publish the results of their investigations, with a view to arousing and directing charitable or other effort, and thereby securing employment, homes, education, and such other relief as each case may require. The President and heads of departments are required to give employment on public works only to American citizens, and to give preference in employment to persons resident in the vicinity of the work to be done. The annual salaries of the chiefs of bureaus is fixed at \$2,000, and the limit of annual expenditure of each bureau at \$10,000.

MINOR MATTERS.

Discovery of Another Irregularity in Connec-

tion with the Treasury Department. WASHINGTON, Dec. 6 .- Another irregularity as been discovered in the Treasury Department, arising from the mysterious disappearance of ten uncut sheets of legal tenders, each containing four notes of the denomination of \$5, and representing \$200 in all. These sheets were included in the regular delivery from the Bureau of Engraving and Printing to the United States Treasurer, last Tuesday morning. The packages were counted and reported to be correct in every particular before leaving the bureau. On reaching the Treasurer's office they were again counted and reported correct. The notes are all completed, with the exception of being stamped with the Treasury seal, and when that is added they are ready for After the packages in question had been verified at the Treasury office, they were turned over to the sealing division for completion. They were counted there and found to be short ten sheets. These were numbered in regular order, and were in the middle of a package. The officers in charge of the division refused to receipt for these sheets, and word was sent to the bureau for an explanation. A thorough investigation was instituted, and, although two days have passed, no trace whatever of the missing sheets has been discovered. While it is possible that the sheets were mislaid and may be recovered, it is more than probable that they were abstracted by some one familiar with the method of handling them. The notes will readily pass for money, for they lack only the Treasury seal.

Indiana Pensions. Pensions have been granted the following-

named Indianians: Original Invalid-H. Buddenhorn, Elizabethtown; (special act) F. Gates, Adyeville; R. Davis, Madison; L. Pickering, Hemlock; S. K. Mullen, Thorntown; E. Gudgel, Oakland City; J. J. Ruch, Frankfort; T. F. Beaver, Fortville; J. T. Smith, West York; G. W. Litherland, Tell City; (deceased) J. Scott, Greenfield; W. Snelling, Washington; D. Davis, Sharpaburg; W. A. Park, New Albany; J. Peck, Fort Branch; W. H. Thomas, Clunette; M. L. Hungate, Livonia; L. C. Frame, Valparaiso; R. White, Billingsville; G. Gibson, South Martin; H. Edmunds, Lafayette; G. Morris, Connersville: J. Black, Clinton; W. M. Parsons, Boxley; H. Painter, Frankfort; J. W. Fiscus, Greensburg; E. B. Kincheloe, Wadesville; J. C. Harris, Portland; W. T. Boles, Mahalasville.

Restoration and Increase-(Deceased) F. M. Reeder, Windfall. Increase-J. K. Banks, Greenfield; W. H. Sayler, Kokomo; D. Lance, Sharpsville; J. J. McNaw, Hobbs; P. Krah, Lawrenceburg; J. W. Oskins, Gentryville; J. Wable, Monroe; G. Marquis, Summitville; R. Armstrong, Mahalas-ville; J. A. Martin, New Albany; W. M. Gardner, Bedford; C. Steinbrenner, Stewartville; P. Hale, Selim.

Reissue-G. W. Weir, Indianapolis.

A Coal "Corner" in Alaska. WASHINGTON, Dec. 6 .- A. P. Swineford, Governor of Alasks, in a letter to the Secretary of the Interior, represents that through what he believes to have been, to say the least, an absurd decision of the late Judge of the United States Court for Alaska, private parties have secured possession and control of the government wharf at Sitka, and now monopolize the coal trade. He says that the vessels of the Pacific Coast Steamship Company refuse to land coal for any body but the parties who are in possession of the wharf, and they, in consequence, are able to extort exorbitant prices. The Governor asks that the senior naval officer stationed there be authorized to supply the civil authorities with coal at cost price. The letter

Mills Succumbs to the Strain.

has been referred to the Navy Department.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 6 .- Mr. Mille, chairman of the House committee on ways and means, will probably be compelled to leave his desk for a few days and seek recreation at a Virginia or North Carolina resort. He returned to Washington apparently considerably improved in health and said he felt better, but the great strain of the tariff debate, supplemented by his campaign work, has rendered him peculiarly susceptible to the bad atmosphere of the Capitol, and to-day he says he feels far from well. He will leave the city, if at all, in a few days.

Republican National Committee. WASHINGTON, Dec. 6 .- The Republican national executive committee, at its conference to-day, discussed the propriety of establishing a permanent national headquarters in this city, in the building now occupied by the committee. The questions of prospective contests in West Virginia and other States have not been discussed by the committee. Whatever interests the national committee have in these disputed districts are being looked after by the chairman of the committee, who has thus far made no report to the committee.

Mr. Oberly's Probable Successor.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 6 .- Senator Blackburn and four or five other members of the Kentucky delegation called on the President to-day to ask him to appoint ex-Gov. Proctor Knott or Judge William Fleming, of Kentucky, to succeed Mr. Oberly on the Civil-service Commission. He did not give them any indication of his intentious. but it is stated that Assistant Secretary of the Treasury Thompson is likely to be chosen for

Mr. Forman's Seat to Be Contested. Special to the Indianapolls Journal

WASHINGTON, Dec. 6.-Col. Davis, of Chicago, member of the Republican national committee. says Jehu Baker, of Illinois, will contest the election of Foreman in the House. He asserts that Mr. Baker will be shown to have been elected beyond a doubt, and will get his seat. Mr. Baker himself declines to say anything

General Notes.

special to the Indianapolis Journal WASHINGTON, Dec. 6. - Hon. John C. New left this evening for Indianapolis, his work with the special meeting of the national Republican executive committee having, for the present at least, been completed to-day. Gen. George B. Williams gave a dinner last night to Mr. New. Representative Owen has returned to Washington, and was in his seat in the House to-day.

noon. His son, James Voorbees, is here with James P. Armstrong was to-day appointed by the Secretary of the Treasury a storekeeper and gauger at Terre Haute. Mr. Joseph A. Walker, private secretary to

Senator Voorhees was also in his seat this after-

Asssistant Secretary Thompson, has been appointed an agent of the Treasury Department at Denver, Col. The pension appropriation bill was completed by the sub-committee of the House appropriations committee to-day, and will be reported to the fall committee to-morrow. It appropriates \$81,767,500, and is identical with last years bill, with the exception that \$1,200 less is appropri-

ated this year than last year for the rent of office buildings. J. H. Walsh, assistant superintendent of the

to take effect Jan. 1, but Secretary Fairchild accepted it to take effect Nov. 30. Walsh is the man who disappeared at the time of the elec-tion. He has not been to Washington since.

While Senator Beck's condition has improved, it is improbable that he will be in his seat in the Senate this session. He contemplates passing the winter in Aiken, S. C. The heart trouble has almost entirely disappeared. He still suffers, however, from pervous exhaustion and indigestion.

GENERAL F. E. SPINNER.

He Is Suffering from Cancer, but Is Not Despondent, and Hopes He Will Recover.

CRICAGO, Dec. 6 .- Dr. J. S. Mitchell, of this city, has just received a letter from F. E. Spinner, the aged ex-United States Treasurer, whose well-known autograph for nearly a quarter of a century was on every bill issued by the government. During the last three weeks Dr. Mitchell has been treating General Spinner for a cancer that for fifteen years has been troubling the General's face. It was rumored that Gen. Spinner was going blind, but that seems to be a misapprehension. In his letter the General says: "It gives me great pleasure to comply with your request and write you once a week, and especially as I am enabled to tell you that from the testimony of my daughter and the lady who dresses my face a very decided improvement has taken place since the commencement of the treatment as prescribed by you."

He also speaks of the pain in his eyes as being greatly relieved, and concludes by hoping that the Doctor will win the somewhat mythical legacy which Charlotte Corday is said to have bequeathed to the physician who should first cure a case of cancer. Dr. Mitchell feels hopeful of curing the ex-Treasurer. General Spinner is at Pablo Beach, Fla., where he is accompanied by his daughter.

New York, Dec. 6.—The following letter from Gen. Francis E. Spinner, ex-Treasurer of the United States, indicates very clearly the serious malady which affects him:

PABLO BEACH, Fla., Nov. 24, 1888. My Dear L .- I want to write you a good long letter answer to your very congratulatory one of 17th instant, but my eves and the doctor both forbid my doing so. To-day I can see a little. On day be-fore yesterday I could not see anything. The wound in my face is the cause. I am treated by a Chicago doctor. He says it is a cancer, and that he can cure it. The remedy is painful. As ever, your friend, F. E. SPINNER.

Notwithstanding the advanced age of General Spinner, his hand-writing is as firm and as plain as ever, and his characteristic signature shows no deviation from the style that made it so prominent a source of comment and admiration during his long term as Treasurer of the United

Sad Result of a Domestic Quarrel. PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 6 .- On Tuesday evening Frank Root called to see his wife, Julia, with whom he had not been living lately, because of disagreement. She was at the residence of Wm. Peters, No. 1901 South Broad street. Shortly after an interview had begun between Mr. and Mrs. Root, the conversation was interrupted by the report of a pistol shot in the room. Mr. Peters ran into the room and found Root lying on the floor, badly wounded in the breast. He was carried to a hospital at once. It is bardly possible that he will survive, so yesterday he made his ante-mortem statement of the shooting. The strange part of the occurrence is that the husband and wife disagree as to who inflicted the wound. Mrs. Root says she shot her husband, but he stated he had shot himself. Mr. who overheard the quarrel, heard Root call his wife vile names and accuse her of unfaithfulness to him, and heard her then cry: "If you say so again, I'll shoot you," and immediately there followed the pistol shot. Root says that his wife drew a pistol from her bosom and threatened to shoot, and that he grabbed the pistol. In the scuffle for its possession, he fired into his breast. On this account Root refuses to prefer a charge. Mrs. Root was taken to the hospital to see him. The scene between them was very mournful, and the parting was exceedingly affectionate. The dying man said to his wife that he had shot himself, and he seked her not to think that she had done it. After a final embrace, Mrs. Root was led from the room and

taken to prison, where she will await develop-A Monstrous Crime Confessed. KALAMAZOO, Mich., Dec. 6 .- A most sensa tional confession, made in Chicago last May by a man named Henrich Schance to William Radiger, of this place, has just come to light. It was the dying confession of Schance, who was a well-to-do bridge-builder. He said:

"In 1844, my partner, 'Sugar' Schultz, and myself robbed a barn in Colverte, Prussia, and to throw off suspicion we set fire to the barn. A strong wind was blowing, and soon, to our horror, 100 houses and stores were in flames. The village was burned to the ground. The suffering that night was horrible, many women and children perishing in the flames. Large rewards were offered for the arrest of the perpetrators of the deed, but we were never caught. As people gathered at the fire we stole away through the woods. I immediately took a steamer for America, came to Chicago, and have been here ever since. My partner was a braver criminal than I. He remained, and is still living in Colverte, Prussia, where he is a wealthy merchant. Now, I feel better; but be sure and communicate this confession to the German

The confession was sworn to by Radiger before Justic Januasch, and has been sent to the German consul, Volike, at Cincinnati.

Anarchist Parades Will Not Be Permitted. CHICAGO, Dec. 6.-A local paper says: "The extensive preparations being made for the reception of Mrs. Lucy E. Parsons on her return to this city from her trip abroad are very likely to be knocked in the head by the police. The arrangements, so far as completed, consist of an immense concourse of 'Reds' who intend to meet the lady at the depot, from which place she will be escorted through the streets, accompanied by a brass band and a big parade to her old home on Milwaukee avenue. The police, however, are determined to frustrate these designs, and will refuse to allow the demonstration to proceed. 'I shall refuse to grant a permit for any such demonstration,' said Chief Hubbard, last evening, 'If Mrs. Parsons comes to this city and goes to her home in a quiet, unostentatious way, like any ordinary citizen, she will not be molested in any way. But if she or any of her friends think they can parade the streets of Chicago behind a brass band, as they did in London, they will find themselves greatly mistaken. There has been enough of this foolishness in times past, and anarchy will never be allowed to parade the streets of this city again as long as I am chief of police."

Cardinal Gibbons on Sunday Observance. BALTIMORE, Md., Dec. 6 .- The context of the letter referred to in this morning's papers as having been received at New York by Rev. Wilbur F. Crafts from Cardinal Gibbons, on the sanctity of the Sabbath is as follows:

I am most happy to add my name to those of the millions of others who are laudably contending against the violation of the Christian Sabbath by unnecessary labor, and who are laboring to promote its decent and proper observance by judicious legislation. As the late plenary council of Baltimore has declared, due observance of the Lord's day contributes immeasureably to the restriction of vice and immorality and to promotion of peace, religion and social order, and cannot fail to draw down upon the Nation the blessing and protection of an overruling Providence. The Cardinal refrains from suggesting the legislation to be adopted by the government for the better observance of Sunday, but is in hearty accord with anything tending in that direction. Incidentally he remarked, this afternoon, that, aside from the religious aspect of the question, sentiments of humanity toward the laboring classes imperatively demanded

Coming Meeting of Furniture Men. GRAND RAPIDS, Mich., Dec. 6 .- The officers of the Local Furniture Association have decided to call a meeting of furniture men of the United States to be held in this city in January, to take action on some desired changes in freight classification. It is claimed the present classification against cheap furniture is much heavier in proportion to the value of the goods than on the higher-priced, and it is desired that a new classification be made fixing the rates according to the value and weight of the goods in car-lote.

abstention from unnecessarily hard labor on

Condition of Defaulter Hopkins COLUMBUS, O., Dec. 6. - United States District Attorney Burnet, together with his assistant, Harlan Cieveland, both of Cincinnati, visited Ben Hopkins, the defaulting Fidelity Bank official of Cincinnati, at the penitentiary to-day, to satisfy himself that Hopkins's condition was really critical. It is said that he will recommend Hopkins's pardon. Hopkins has but a few months to live, being afflicted with a disease

SKIRMISH WITH ARABS

A Detachment of British Troops Meets a Very Warm Reception at Suakim.

The Arabs Open Fire with Artillery, but Their Guns Are Speedily Silenced by Those of

the Forts Surrounding the Town.

Attempt to Show that the Irish League Planned the Mountmorres Murder.

Discussion of the Irish Estimates Results in Sharp Passages Between Mr. Balfour and Others-Other News by the Cables.

FIGHTING AT SUAKIM.

The Arabs Open Fire Upon the British, but Their Guns Are Quickly Silenced.

NEW YORK, Dec. 6 .- A cable dispatch to the Herald, dated Suskim, Dec. 5, says that the first detachment of British troops arrived there to-day, on the steamship Hodeida, which entered the harbor, bringing from Suez twentyone officers, one hundred and eighty-five men of the Scottish Borderers, and one hundred mounted infantry, with horses. So soon as the troops assembled the Arabs opened a hot artillery fire from the trenches, mainly concentrated on the Twelfth Black Battalion, but they were quickly silenced by a reply from the forts. The probability is that a fight between the Arabs and the troops under General Grenfell, sirdar of the Egyptian army, will take place next week. Report puts the strength of the Arabs in the trenches at from 700 to 1,000 men. There are, however, many more lying in the bush within a short distance of the earth-works, and about fifteen hundred reserves stationed at Handoub wells, eight miles away. Many were merely tribesmen and slaves, but there are among them nearly one thousand Dervishes and ex-Egyptian soldiers. The force under General Grenfell will consist of two brigades of Egyptian and black troops, supported by the Second Battalion King's Own Scottish Borderers, one company of mounted infantry, and a small force of Egyptian cavalry and artillery, altogether about five thousand under arms. General Grenfell has informed the government that he considers this force ample to raise the siege. He expects to mass his entire force by the end of this week. Reliable reports from Massowah state that the powerful Beni Ahmed and Bogos tribes have deserted the cause of the Mahdi and have positively refused to obey orders sent them to assist the rebels.

THE MOUNTMORRES MURDER.

An Attempt to Show that It Was Brought

About Through the Irish League. London, Dec. 6.-Upon the reassembling of the Parnell commission, to-day, Patrick Molloy, who had been arrested in Dublin for refusing to obey the subpoena calling upon him to give evidence, was brought before the justices, who committed him to prison until further orders. Justice Hannen intimated that the commission

proposed to take Molloy's evidence to-morrow. A laborer named Burke was called on to testify. He stated that at meetings, in Clonbar of the branch of the league of which he was a member, it was decided that Lord Mountmorres should be done away with. A proposal to do away with Lynch was rejected. On the day of the murder a member of the league named Sweeney asked the witness to assist in killing Lord Mountmorres. The witness refused. On the evening of that day, another member of the league told the witness that he expected Lord Mountmorres would be put away that night. The witness afterward promised Sweeney, Munroe, Fallan and Murphy, all members of the league, that he might assist them in doing away with Lord Mountmorres, but he suddenly missed them. Later in the night he saw Munroe, who had been wounded in the hand. Munroe said that he had done away with Lord Mountmorres. On cross-examination, the witness said he could not swear that there was a branch of the league at Clonbar before the murder. There was some kind of a branch, but it might have been a secret society, the same which the witness had joined fourteen or fifteen years ago. He could not remember the name of the society. He promised that he might assist in the murder because he did not like to give a bad answer, but he could not say that his promise was owing to an oath

he had taken. The commission to-day decided to adjourn from the 14th for one month, instead of from Dec. 7 to Jan. 15, as was agreed upon yesterday.

THE ENGLISH COMMONS.

The Debate on the Irish Estimates Again Brings Mr. Balfour to the Front. LONDON, Dec. 6 .- In the House of Commons, to-night, Mr. Edward Harrington asked Mr. Balfour whether there was any guarantee that persons collecting evidence in Ireland for the Parnell commission would not be interfered

with by the police. Mr. Baifour guaranteed, in reply, that no one would be prevented from collecting evidence. Mr. Labouchere moved an adjournment in order to discuss the bad state state of public business. It was a disgrace, he maintained, that Parliament was still debating the estimates. He

denied that it had been due to obstruction, for there had been none by the opposition. Mr. Henry Chaplin, Cons -vative, said that it was not surprising that Labouchers felt it necessary to revert to the matter of blocking public business. The real cause of the block was the fact that certain members insisted upon talking to such an extent that if all availed themselves of the same right it would render business impossible. Five bers of the ope working days position had, within twen of the session, made If seches. Mr. Labouchers himself had mad jorty-three speeches, and those illustrious members, Messrs. Cony-

bear and Tanner, had made thirty and thirtyeight respectively. Mr. Smith declared that the discussion on the estimates had exceeded all previous experience. and that the government would be compelled to make new arrangements in order to take up the estimates earlier in the session. The motion

When the vote for criminal prosecutions in reland came up for discussion, Sir William Vernon-Harcourt commented strongly on criminal procedure in Ireland, where, he said, the Queen's subjects might be slain almost with impunity. The government, in addition to failing to institute an inquiry, placed every obstacle in the way of inquiry being made. Refuting similar charges brought by Mr. Balfour against the Gladstone government, the speaker said that even if the charges were true it would only prove that the traditions of the Irish govern-

ment had always been evil. Mr. Balfour adhered to his statement against the Gladstone government. He contended that coroners' juries in Ireland were often nothing but conspiracies to assassinate, and that the government would be parties to that conspiracy f, when they knew a jury to be corrupt, they allowed the matter to go on. He concluded by vigorously denouncing agitators who incited the

people to attack the police. Mr. Dilion challenged Mr. Balfour to prove the latter assertion by a single instance. The chairman here interposed, saying the gentlemen were digressing from the subject un-

der consideration. Mr. Shaw Le Fevere (Liberal) moved to reduce the vote for criminal prosecutions. He criticised as unjust convictions for boycotting in cases where conspiracy had not been proved.

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His motion was rejected by a vote of 157 to 76.

Havana Lady Seriously Injured by an Infernal Machine Intended for Her Husband. HAVANA, Dec. 6 .- Another outrageous crime has caused consternation among the people of Havana. The victim is one of Havana's most

distinguished ladies. About 2 P. M., Tuesday,